

## GENDER TIP SHEET FOR SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

**Purpose:** Identify entry points for humanitarian actors working in the Shelter-Camp Coordination and Camp Management sector in Cox's Bazar to accelerate gender equality

Why is gender important for the Shelter-camp coordination and camp management Sector in the Rohingya Refugee Response?

Gender-sensitive shelter-camp coordination and camp management (SCCCM) ensures criteria that prioritize those most at risk, equitable access, and reducing intra-household or inter-household tension.

- Gender-responsive shelter-CCCM prioritizes the privacy and dignity of all refugees, recognizing that women, men, boys, and girls, as well as gender diverse populations have different needs and preferences.
- Incorporating gender considerations fosters inclusivity and enables the meaningful participation of all individuals in decision-making processes related to the shelter-CCCM sector.



Questions to discuss with your team when doing gender analysis in the shelter and site management sector:

**Norms and Attitudes:** What are the gender dynamics that influence access to and control over shelter resources and facilities within the Rohingya refugee camps? What are the roles that women and men undertake in shelter and site management prior to the emergency?

**Differentiated Impact:** What are the specific needs and preferences of women, men, and gender diverse populations regarding shelter design, layout, and location? What specific safety and security concerns do women, girls, men, and boys face in shelter and site environments, and how can they be addressed?

**Barriers and Gaps:** Are there any cultural practices or traditional norms that affect the design, construction, or use of shelters and sites, particularly in relation to gender-specific spaces or requirements?

**Resources and Access:** How does access to shelter and site facilities impact the ability of women and girls to participate in community activities and access essential services? What resources are being allocated to improve shelter resilience and safety?

**Participation:** In what capacity do women and men, boys and girls play in the in the maintenance and management and construction of shelters and camps sites, and how are these roles distributed based on gender and age?

## 2. Entry points and Examples of Good Practices

Governance and policy	<p>Entry Point: Develop and implement gender-responsive shelter and camp coordination policies.</p> <p>Good practices can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-sensitive shelter policies that address the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities, gender-diverse populations, and other marginalized groups, such as the development of community-based shelter committees with women and gender minority representatives,</li> <li>• Ensuring the development of a physical framework development plan with local governments to anticipate future population growth and the development of camps and host communities.</li> </ul>
Access and Opportunities	<p>Ensure equal access to shelter and site management services, including consultation and planning, while addressing other cross-cutting concerns, such as protection.</p> <p>Good practices can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with child protection workers and committees to ensure that personnel involved in shelter and camp management are trained on child protection issues.</li> <li>• Ensuring women-headed households, persons with disabilities, gender-diverse populations, and vulnerable groups have equitable access to shelter allocation, repairs, and Non-Food Items (NFIs).</li> <li>• Verifying household list with community members, noting dynamics such as multi-family or intergenerational households, which may impact shelter design and construction.</li> <li>• Engaging men and boys as allies in promoting equitable access by including them in awareness sessions on inclusive shelter design, shared household responsibilities, and respectful engagement with women-led initiatives.</li> <li>• Encouraging men and boys to participate in inclusive community consultations, where they can reflect on traditional roles and explore ways to support women's leadership and the protection of vulnerable groups in shelter planning and implementation.</li> </ul>
Protection from Shocks and Stresses	<p>Improve the resilience and safety of shelters and camp infrastructure from environmental and social shocks.</p> <p>Good practices can include:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of women, persons with disabilities, gender diverse populations, and vulnerable groups in decision-making regarding shelter design and relocation, ensuring that it meets their protection needs.</li> <li>• Social protection mechanisms such as cash for work, temporary employment programs, and shelter repair support</li> </ul>
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### 3. Data sets to consider for Sex-Age-Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) for gender analysis

Data sets to consider
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No of households with shelters using light materials, disaggregated by male/female-headed households</li> <li>• No of houses is located in low and high-risk areas for disasters.</li> <li>• % of households headed by women who have access to adequate shelter facilities</li> <li>• % of shelters built that meet minimum shelter performance standards set by the Shelter/NFI Sector</li> <li>• % of shelters compliant with desired performance standards by Shelter/NFI Sector</li> <li>• % of humanitarian programs with cash for work programs during and post-crisis</li> <li>• % of committees with gender-balanced representation</li> <li>• % of women and gender-diverse populations in Cash for Work programs</li> </ul>

### 4. Suggested Performance indicators and discussion questions

	Suggested indicators for ensuring gender equality and women empowerment (WE) actions	Key Discussion Questions
Shelter Resources and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of households with access to adequate shelter facilities and shelter assistance, <b>disaggregated by female/male-led HHs</b></li> <li>• % of shelters with separate sleeping spaces for girls and children</li> <li>• % of households reporting satisfaction with adequacy and suitability of shelter facilities, <b>disaggregated by female/male-led HHs</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What roles do women, men, and gender-diverse populations play in the maintenance and management of shelters and sites, and how are</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No registered persons belonging to vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors, single-headed and female-headed households, persons with disabilities, gender diverse populations, <b>disaggregated by sex and age.</b></li> </ul>	these roles distributed based on gender?
Safety and Security Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of reported incidents of theft, harassment, or assault, <b>disaggregated by sex and age</b></li> <li>% of camps with hazard maps and resource mapping identified for vulnerable households</li> <li>% of persons who feel safe accessing communal facilities such as toilets, bathing facilities, or multi-purpose centers, <b>disaggregated by sex and age.</b></li> <li>Number of populations who report feeling safe from threats or other hazards in the camps, <b>disaggregated by sex and age.</b></li> <li>No camp support personnel with help desks and support for women, gender-diverse populations, and children, <b>disaggregated by age</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How can shelter and site management practices be adapted to better accommodate the diverse needs of vulnerable groups within the Rohingya refugee population?</li> <li>How can we make shelter design and site management climate-resilient?</li> <li>How can gender-responsive approaches, including protection, be integrated into shelter and site planning, construction, maintenance, and monitoring to promote the safety, dignity, and empowerment of refugees of all genders?</li> </ul>
Gender-inclusive decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of population participating in shelter and site management decision-making, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li>% of population who say they have a role in shelter construction and management, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li>% of seats occupied in shelter and site management committees, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li><b>% of households that have received cash vouchers said they feel satisfied with the shelter</b></li> <li>% of positions as committee chairs or co-chairs, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li>Number of humanitarian programs with shelter plans and support with gender-friendly and inclusive accommodations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to promote women-led shelter committees, leadership training for women, and mentorship programs to increase their role in camp management?</li> <li>How can we ensure GBV mitigation strategies through safe shelters for women and girls, proper lighting, and security measures?</li> </ul>
Specific Needs and Preferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of shelter and site design proposals that include specific features catering to different needs and abilities, such as access to separate bathing areas, water taps, road lighting, road access in high-risk and landslide-prone areas, lockable doors, drainage, waste management, proximity to health centers and nutrition facilities, vegetable gardens, and ramps in hard-to-reach areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How do we advocate for climate-resilient shelters with disaster risk training for women and girls?</li> <li>How to ensure inclusivity through accessible shelter designs with</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of shelters that have been retrofitted with hazard-resilient features (e.g., roof-proofing, fire-resistant cooking spaces, ventilation)</li> <li>• % of households reporting satisfaction with shelter location, layout, and design, weather-resistant housing materials, and roofing, <b>disaggregated by male/female-headed HHs</b></li> <li>• Shelter kits and training are adapted for the size and composition of households, including single and multi-generational households and female/child-headed households.</li> <li>• Number of households with elderly or PWD members and gender diverse populations who indicate that the housing and access to infrastructure are satisfactory.</li> <li>• Number of housing clusters with paved road access within a short distance to WASH and health or education facilities.</li> <li>• % of households reporting less indoor pollution from cooking, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li>• No of households with access to energy for cooking and domestic use, <b>disaggregated by male/female-headed households</b></li> <li>• No of households using clean cooking stoves/alternative energy sources, <b>disaggregated by male/female-headed households</b></li> </ul>	<p>ramps, gender-segregated spaces, and support for female-headed households, child-headed households?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are community members aware of and able to access complaint and feedback mechanisms related to shelter and site management services?</li> <li>• How can we make CFMs more inclusive and accessible to women, girls, persons with disabilities, and gender-diverse populations?</li> <li>• How is feedback collected, analyzed, and used to improve shelter services and infrastructure in a way that addresses gender-specific needs?</li> <li>• What measures are in place to prevent exploitation and abuse during shelter allocation, cash-for-work, or labor-intensive shelter repair programs?</li> </ul> <p>Are shelter and CCCM teams trained on PSEA and confidential?</p>
Roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of persons trained in disaster risk management and emergency response, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li>• % of persons hired to work in shelter and site management, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> <li>• Number of persons trained on shelter construction and masonry, <b>disaggregated by sex.</b></li> <li>• Number of households that have basic knowledge on shelter repair and construction, <b>disaggregated by male/female-headed households</b></li> <li>• Number of persons participating in emergency exercises for emergency evacuation and fire drills, <b>disaggregated by sex</b></li> </ul>	

## Resources:

- CARE (2016). Gender & Shelter Good Programming Guidelines. [https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE\\_Gender-and-shelter-good-programming-guidelines\\_2016.pdf](https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE_Gender-and-shelter-good-programming-guidelines_2016.pdf)
- Gender with Age Marker. CCCM Tip Sheet. <https://www.iascgenderwithagemarker.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/CCCM-Tipsheet.pdf>
- Rohingya Refugee Response Bangladesh. Shelter-CCM data. <https://rohingyaresponse.org/sectors/coxs-bazar/shelter-ccm/>
- International Organization for Migration. (2018). Site Management Support – Site Management Sector. <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/site-management-support-sms-site-management-sector-tor>
- International Organization for Migration. (2021). Technical Guidance on Shelter Construction and Settlement Planning: Based on Shelter Design for March 2021 Fire Response. <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/technical-guidance-shelter-construction-and-settlement-planning-based-shelter-design-march-2021-fire-response-bangladesh-rohingya-response>
- Oxfam. (2018). Rohingya Refugee Response Gender Analysis: Recognizing and Responding to Gender Inequalities. [https:// policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/policy-practice-oxfam-org-resources-rohingya-refugee-response-gender-analysis-recognizing-and-responding-to-gender-inequalities/](https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/policy-practice-oxfam-org-resources-rohingya-refugee-response-gender-analysis-recognizing-and-responding-to-gender-inequalities/)